Three Dimensional Motion-Capture Microscopy with Resolution of Single Electrons Without the Emission of Any Electrons via Indirect Measurement of Thermal Effects Associated with Neutrino Vacuum

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Introduction

This author has postulated in a previous publication that partial neutrino vacuums can be used to prevent the heating of atoms via light by altering the internal magnetism of affected atoms. Please read 21 August 2022 before proceeding if you have not already done so.

Abstract

In addition to cloud seeding applications, the same effect could be used to make hyper-accurate measurements of difficult-to-observe nanoscopic phenomena of nature, such as the internal workings of living proteins. Generally speaking, to observe something of a given granularity, you want to use a measurement media that is of a finer granularity than the thing being measured. When the thing you're trying to measure is an electron, other electrons make for imperfect implements for measurement. The trouble is in identifying and learning to manipulate that next, more granular sub-atomic medium.

I propose that we can take real-time measurements of the internal workings of any structure, regardless of size, provided that it features electrons, by emitting focused magnetons toward the area to be measured in slices. For the method to be accurate, the magneton emission would have to be finely focused and extending over a minimal range. The magneton source would most likely be affixed to the end of a nano-armiture that could be pointed in varying directions so as to sweep over the area being measured.

Nearby, at carefully controlled proximity to the object being measured, a self-contained mechanism consisting of a single gaseous nitrogen atom and a single photon IR bolometer would measure the rate at which the nitrogen atom is heated by the light used to measure its temperature. If nitrogen has a predictable rate of heating under IR light (very important that the light be of a uniformed angular momentum, but it does not matter what that angle is with relation to the source of the neutrino vacuum.) If the hypothesis is correct, deliberately striking the electrons in the object being measured will produce a partial neutrino vacuum if an electron is present in a given location but will not if an electron is not present.

Conclusion

Provided that magnetons can be delivered to targeted areas and can be uniformed in terms of their intensity, that the temperature of the nitrogen atom can be measured with extreme accuracy and frequency and provided that the study can be performed without anything generating interference

(the human brain would actually be likely to generate such interference) then Neutrino Deficit Detection Microscopy (NDDM) may become the gold standard for the study of the very small. The primary challenge would be implementing a sufficient number of independently controllable nano-magneton emitters to enable the mapping of electrons throughout a complex molecule or set of molecules with sufficient scanning speed to create a temporally synchronized image.